FROM THE MASSES.

BRYAN'S CHARACTER AND CLAIMS. Reasons Why He Is Undescriting of the

Confidence of All Intelligent Men TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Actuated by non-partisan feeling and not by any other desire than to express myself and do justice to a most important issue which is now occupying the minds of all the people in this country, as well as the inhabitants of the civilized world, I venture to trespass on your space, and beg of you to give publicity to a few reasons why the free-silver candidate is not fitted to fill the honored position of President of this great and glorious country.

A man esponsing an unjust, unrighteous, and unholy cause starts with the heaviest handleap for success, and has never yet reached the goal for which he started. "A man may follow luck to ruin, but seldom if ever to success." To revolutionize an old and well-tried money

system, one that has stood the test for centuries of other great nations, one that has made this great nation second to none in wealth, credit, and honor, one must have a substantial backing, a wealth of good, sound reasons before he can hope for success and expect to get the confi-

ing, a wealth of good, sound reasons before he can hope for success and expect to get the confidence of the people of this country or that of any other callghtened nation. Failure is the incretiable end of every new doctrine not backed by common sense, honesty of purpose, and undeniable facts.

The fortuitous circumstance that brought into prominence for a place of so great responsibility a man of Mr. Bryan's calibre is an evidence that lock alone brought him to the front and not merit. Emanating from a vileare, with a fame for rhetorical verbosity, he captured the Chicacago Convention in the heat of excitement. He threatened to come to New York, electrify it, and carry it by storm, but the magnitude of the metropolis as compared with the insignificance of Lincoln quite overpowered him. Armed with so little to produce conviction that the cause he esponsed was tenable, he made an ignominious failure. Mr. Bryan found that New York was not willing to accept the theories of any man without sufficient proof.

He asks the specule of this country to elect him to the Presidency, on his promise to accomplish by legislation what we regard as an impossibility. I. L. to make a silver dollar at the ratio of 16 to 1 worth as much as a gold dollar, by enhancing the price of aliver to a parity with gold. Let us, for argument's sake, say that this impossibility could be made nossible under his magical treatment. Let us give him the credit that he really believes he can carry out what he claims. He says he can do it. He has made the assertion; but suppose he should not be able to make his vanning true, what years he propose to remedy the disaster of his failure? A na-

Suppose he should not be able to make his wauntines true, what panacea does he propose to remedy the disaster of his failure? A nation's rights are to be struck down, a nation's henor destroyed, a world of commerce and business thrown into chaos, because of the mere assertion of a man utterly inexperienced in finance, and who sets himself up against all the conclusions of financial learning in America and

finance, and who sets himself up against all the conclusions of financial learning in America and in all other great nations of civilization.

It seems to me, and must seem to all thinking men, that a man requires something more to recommend him to the confidence of a great nation than the mere fact that he has struck upon a hobby that appeals reasonably to only a few among the people. It would be indeed very hard to nominate any man, no matter how extravagant his ideas may be, that would not give satisfaction to some few in a country where there are such large and diverse interests.

The attributes requisite in a man aspiring to the exalted post of President of the United States are dignity, sobriety of character, intelligent convictions, continuity of purpose, broadminded statesmanship, and natriotism, which rise above sectionalism and all class prejudice. Is Bryan such a man? Is it a man who goes through the country spouting from railroad trains, incling class animosities, blackguarding business men, and hurling invectives against titisens whose honor and integrity have stood the test of time?

New York Sent. 11. ALFRED DE CORDOVA. New York, Sept. 11.

Bryan and Hits Hog Story.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Bryan is fond of telling his story of the ring-nosed hogs to illustrate his assumption of the need of curbing and defeating the efforts of the grasping millionaire to grow richer by the sweat of the brow of down-trodden labor, &c.

As prize hogs of this description Mr. Bryan doubtless would class such men as the Astors, the Vanderbilts, the Havemeyers, and others of our extremely rich men whose history is well nigh public property, which must serve as my excuse for individualizing them.

Now, what are these men doing with the

none; that, according to Mr. Bryan, they have wrong from the sweat of the brow of honest labor? Do they lock it up in safe deposit vaults. as Mr. Bryan said in one of his recent speeches. or loan it out in Wall street at an enormous rate of interest, which is eventually paid by the common people? Nothing of the kind. Great common people? Nothing of the kind of the ortunes have their uses, and such uses as primarily and directly accrue to the benefit of these whom Mr. Bryan is pleased to call the

for example, are at present rearinto a magnificent hotel structure for the em-bellishment of the city, furnishing employment to hundreds of workingmen and mechanics, besides spending millions of dollars among the trades for the necessary materials and furnish-ings. The Vanderbilt family, besides being the ers of perhaus 20,000 miles of

trades for the necessary unsterials and furnishings. The Vanderbilt family, besides being the controlling owners of perhaps 20,000 miles of fallways, which under present conditions they may be running with little or no profit, can point with pride to a number of enterprises, educational, religious, and charitable, which they have endowed for the sole benefit of the working classes. The Havemeyers are devoling a portion of their earnings to immense building operations, from which, I am sure, the working people up to the present are reaping a greater beneficial interest than they themselves.

These are some of Mr. Bryan's Eastern hogs; his Western hogs can doubtless be similarly described. Now let us suppose, but only as a mere supposition, that Mr. Bryan is elected President and in a position to purt rings into the noses of these hogs, or, properly speaking, of these millionaires, in order to prevent them from rooting too deen, from acouring more than comforts, with the Bryan ideas of the amount of moperty a single individual has a right to own. What would be the result of these recreasive measures? Who would be able or willing to undertake such enterprises? The workingmen would be deprived to that extent of the wages pa'd them, and the husiness and prosperity of the country would suffer correspondingly.

Be honest, Mr. Bryan! You know as well as any one that capital and labor are interdependent; that each must languish without the conceration of both. You must know, also, that large capital is necessary to carry on great enterprises, and that great enterprises of a creative nature are essential to the welfare of the workingman. And you also know, if you know anything, that our workingmen are the best paid of any in the world. Why, then, do you continue to stir up discontent and hatred of their employers amony them? It cannot be to improve their condition, for your policy will only full them. Is it to cut out for your relia ance roal to the Presidency, because you know the "comman neople" can poli the post outs never do it. We have elected Presidents before noble, self-sacrificing men, most of them of whom none ever reached nor ever tried to reach the you have a road leading to repudiation, revolution, and ruin.

FAR ROCKAWAY, Sept. 10.

The Effect of the Silver Threat.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: While we hear much about the Southern and Western States being solid for free allver, there are many reasons for believing that very few, if any, of the doubtful States will go Popocratic. Allow me to mention one reason which seems to me important.

Pemocratic platform gave a great scare to the importing wholesale dry goods houses. As importers have to pay for their goods in gold value, it became necessary, for protection, to demand gold payment from their customers; and in view of the possibility of a panic in the money market, which the constant withdrawal of foreign capital and gold from this country might cause, it also became necessary to sell on abort time, and likewise payable in gold. This had the effect of bringing showers of objections from the customers, and threats to transfer their business to the domestic houses. Then the domestic houses also began to demand gold payments, and the buyers were forced to accent from both foreign and domestic the proviso payable in gold."

Thus, as the mills demand gold payment, the wholesale dry goods houses must make the same demand from the jobbers, the jobbers must make it from the retailers, and the retailers must advance the prices of their goods to such a point that when silver is taken in payment they shall not be insers thereby.

Notionh, other mercantile lines of business are affected in the same way, but as I so best acquainted with the dry goods business all over the country are profitting by the lesson, and the consumers are seeing the result and feeling the effect of the free-silver agitation.

New York, Sept. 9. Worth Street. importing wholesale dry goods houses. As im-

Observations in the South.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: During July I was in Virginia, the birthplace of my father, among my relations. McKinley already was nominated, and the time for the Convention at Chicago was drawing near. The silver feeling was strong, Senator Daniel having fired his speech in the Senate in '93. Tillman, too, had reawakened sectional feeling of the town said in my presence: "Damn the

North! They'll want to secode by and by. We'll pop the income tax on 'em. We have suffered enough. Now we'll make them feel it." Said I to him: "My dear sir, your interests are identified with those of North and East. Your spring lambs go there; your beeves, your horses, your surplus eggs and chickens, your early vegstables, all surplus farm products. Then, too, all the coal that is hauled over your railroads to tidewater, which is not used to coal steamers at Newport News and Norfolk, goes to the mills of New England. What trade or intercourse have you," I added, " with the mining States that you would exchange for that now enjoyed with the

Bryan Against True Democracy. To the Editor of The Sch-Sir: Mr. Bryan, it

his letter of acceptance, makes one admission the solemn truth of which should sink deep into the minds and hearts of all Democrats and honest men of Democracy ignores differences in wealth: neither riches nor poverty can be invoked in behalf of or against any citizen.

By these words he proves, if more conclusive proof were needed, that he is an enemy of Democracy. From one end of the country to the other he t preaching a doctrine to which he gives the lie in the above declaration. Everywhere he seeks to breed discontent among the poor, to inflame them with hatred against those who are rich for no other reason than that they are rich. "Differences in wealth" is his chief topic. His speeches are filled with insinuating comparisons between the citizens who are noor and the citizens who are rich, in the hope of enlisting the farmer in his unholy cause. Surely no more stinging rebuke to Bryanism could be administered than Bryan himself unwittingly supplies. In the light of his evident knowledge of true Democracy his sin against it appears the more deliberate, obtru-

The Gala of Beating Bryanism.

sive, and unpardonable. BROOKLYN, Sept. 10.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Below I give an extract from a letter received to-day from one of the largest and wealthlost manufacturers and capitalists in England, by name Frederick W. Thomson of Halifax:
"The only solution is for the United States to ad-

here firmly to the 'go'd' standard. The reports in the newspapers here are so conflicting that one is quite unable to form an opinion as to the ultimate issue of your elections; but one thing is certain, that should your country decide upon a 'gold' standard, and give unmistakable proof that this is the case, then ship loads of money would flow from this side for investment, and trade, both with you and with us would boom. If, on the other hand, the Sliver, party get the upper hand, all English capital will be withdrawn, even at a beavy loss, and I very much fear confidence will be so shaken that European will not be invested in America again. NEW YORK, Sept. 11.

THE SITUATION IN CONNECTICUT. Bryan Men Talking, but the Silent Men Ready to Vote for Sound Money.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : If you want to know the quality of a cheese you must try a small piece. If you want to try the politics of a State you must do it by the small pieces which make up the whole. I have spent the past few days in sampling politically Connecticut. My sample was cut from the eastern part, a district comprising, say, the best half of two towns and embracing a population of something over 3,000. The town has suffered from the etagnation in business. What little business is done in the place has run on short hours, and some days not at all, according as the orders come in. and the suffering from the lack of work I judge to be about the same as in the average locality. The farmer will average up with the regulasome are shiftless; others just get along. In

sample of the whose. To draw accurate conclusions I have entered into sidewalk discussions, and have held many talks and arguments. Every night after supper the men of the town go down street, and it is down street and on the street at this time of year that most of the talk takes place. The arguments are varied. The old sea captain will argue that in '92 the silver men were on deck at Chicago; that they were very strong, but they were persuaded to stand aside so as to let nothing interfere with Cleveland's nomination, with the promise that if

fact, in all respects, the slice I judge to be a fair

they gave way then their cause would be taken in a majority. They have nominated their ticket and all good Democrats must swallow it, winding up with the claim that Democracy is the rule of the majority, and that as the majority at Chicago voted for free silver, we must all support it. There is the disappointed office seeker. He wanted to be Postmaster or something, and was

disappointed. He has wanted to be Postmaster for fifty years, but he has been disappointed. He hates Cleveland. Anything that will consure Cleveland will catch his rote, and he talks loud and damns capital, and praises Bryan and all his populistic ideas.

There is the petty country politician. He doesn't pay taxes. He doesn't amount to much any way, but he knows the machine is for Bryan, and he is with the machine. He has a little following, and they are all the same way and taik free sliver all day and all night, and as long as any one is left to listen, but country folk go to bed early, so he doesn't have to work late. You all remember the precocious youth who could quote Scripture at the revival meetings until you were led to believe that he had memorized the entire Bible. He is there in the town. He has got sliver statistics and arguments by the volume, all obtained from "Coli'a Financial School," and other Populistic sources. If he isn't around you will hear somebody say, "I wish Sam Slick was here; he remembers things; I have never seen anybody that he couldn't tle up," This fellow really does more harm than all the rest, for he get-many simpleminded people in a fog with his figures and complex statements.

Then there is the farmer. Ah, here you find bitterpens. It will cost double the amount the corps will fetch to raise them, he will teil you. Who said so tyou ask. He will give you as his authority possibly some farmers' paper. It can't be any worse, he will say. They, meaning by they the so-called goldbugs, have done all the harm they can. I tean't be worse, and in all his talk you will observe a bitterness which is really alarming.

Now no argument and no persuasion will and talk free silver all day and all night, and as

harm they can. It can't be worse, and in all his talk you will observe a bitterness which is really alarming.

Now no argument and no persuasion will reach any of the above. They are going to vote for Bryan and Bryan principles, and a voice from heaven could not change them. But as you have carried on your argument and have met in debate all the above, first one, then the other, part of the time all together, the talk has been loud, much of it heated, and instead of the few who were arguing at the start you have gathered a crowd humbering perhaps fifty to one hundred. These outsiders who form the ring, as it were, have drawn up with eager ear, and every word, every argument is listened to with the closest attention. They have not spoken. They are listeners pure and simple. In that group lies the hope for a sound money victory. They are not saving a word, but they are hungry for facts. Is free silver a good thing or a bad thing? They are geiting points to form an opinion, and they will vote as in their wisdom they think best. What is the politics of this crowd? In the main they are Democrate. I searched in vain for a Republican McKinleyite.

In addition to the above there are a certain number of Democrats who are for Palmer and Buckner. They are in a minority. They won't count over from ten to fifteen per cent. I mean those who express themselves. They hold no arguments. They are for sound money and will vote the sound-money ticket.

Why can't we raise a Palmer and Buckner Democrate. I searched in vain for a Republican McKinleyite.

In addition to the above there are a certain number of Democrats who are for Palmer and Buckner. They are in a minority. They won't count over from ten to fitteen per cent. I mean those who express themselves. They hold no arguments. They are for sound money and will role the sound-money ticket.

Why can't we raise a Palmer and Buckner flag? Let's fling it in their face, said I.

But no, they won't do it. They cannot entiuse. The old party is in the dumps, its principles nave been violated. Old friends and comrades in politics are friends no longer, or at

least are not comrades, and so, to recapitulate. I believe there will be very little Republican loss, and that the sound-money ticket will get the ten or lifteen per cent, above referred to and a good share of the votes of the silent men who formed the circle around the debaters. This is an estimate made after a most careful and exhaustive and conscientious study.

TRAVELLES.

THE VISIT OF LI HUNG CHANG. A Severe Criticism of the Public Honors Paid to the Chinese Vicercy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Never since the foundation of this Government has the representative of any country been so cordially received and so highly entertained as was Li Hung Chang upon his recent visit to the United States, and never has the American people been so grossly insulted, without any provocation what-soever, as they were by the Vicercy of China while he was the guest of the nation. While it is not the desire of the writer to dwell entirely upon Li Hung Chang, or upon what he said or did while in this country, but rather to express his amazement at the inconsistency of the American people, as shown by their reception to the Viceroy of China, it may not be amiss to recall to mind the remarkable statements made by him to some newspaper men in an interview at New York on the 2d inst. This high Chinese official and mandarin in-

formed us in the interview mentioned that we originally came from England, and that all that we know we have learned from England." He also informed us that the "Exclusion act was a most unfair one and most foolish." "By excluding the Chinese and taking the Irish." said Li Hung Chang, "you get inferior labor and pay superior prices for it." Continuing, the Earl said: "A Chinaman lives a more simple life than an Irishman, and the Irish hate the Chinese because they are the possessors of high virtues. Is this fair to exclude my country The above questions, put by the Viceroy of China to the newspaper men on the occasion referred to, are quoted here more for the purose of showing his appreciation of American hospitality than to be answered. They are so absurd and devoid of common sense and reason absurd and devoid of common sense and reason that they are not worth consideration. Li Hung Chang's statement, concerning the knowledge that we have derived from England, is about as significant as his estimate of the Irish people. His preference for his countrymen to a large part of our best citizens is simply an exhibition of Chinese ignorance and impudence.

The Chinese Exclusion law, known as the Geary act, was adopted during the second session of the Fifty-first Congress. By that law all Chinese emigration to the United States is prohibited, with the exception of high Chinese officials and their servants, such as we have been recently entertaining. In view of this stringent law which is rigidly enforced, and the fact that the Chinese are the only people in the civilized world who are excluded from coming to this country, who can fall to see our inconsistency, in receiving and in entertaining in an elaborate manner a Chinaman, against whose countrymen the door of advancement has been closed? Why should the Chief Magistrate of the United States travel 300 miles, attended by several members of his official family, to receive and to welcome the representative of 500,000,000 of people, all of whom have been shut out from the enjoyment of equal rights and equal liberty with us? Why such anxiety on the part of the powers that be to entertain a man so highly whose countrymen they will not permit to atep on American soil? Why should an officer of the United States army be detailed to represent the President of the United States in escorting a Chinaman through the country while other Federal officers were at the same time engaged in carefully watching every port in the country to see that no Chinese that they are not worth consideration. Li Hung

detailed to represent the President of the United States in escorting a Chinaman through the country while other Federal officers were at the same time engaged in carefully watching every port in the country to see that no Chinese should enter? What mored the American people, without distinction, to a desire to outdo themselves upon all former occasions in their receptions to Ambassadors in entertaining the representative of the Emperor of China, whose subjects our Congress so recently decided were not fit to enter here?

Transported, in the most elaborate and expensive way toossible, from State to State and from city to city: from the capital of the nation to the Canadian frontier, borne at times in the arms of American citizens, wined and dined everywhere in the most sumptuous manner; such, in brief, was the magnificent treatment which the Viceroy of China received while the guest of the nation. The entertainment thus described would have done honor to the President of any republic, or to the King or Emperor of any nation on the earth. The honors shown to the Chief-Justice of England, Lord Russell, a high English official and a Christian gentleman, upon his recent visit to the United States, sink into insignificance when compared to the honors shown to the Viceroy of China. So far as we can learn, Li Hung Chang did not come here on official business; on the contrary, he simply paid us a friendly call while on his way around the world, taking occasion to ascertain the age of every prominent man whom he met and the amount of his saiary, and incidentally to inform us that we owe more to "England" than we do to Divine Providence, and that the "Chinese are superior" to many of us, because "trey possess high virtues." From this it would seem that this high Chinese official and mandarin was more curious than solem, not to say officious, while with us; so that it can hardly be add that our demonstration in his honor was on account of the importance of the business.

officious, while with us; so that it can hardly be said that our demonstration in his bonor was on account of the importance of the business that evidently brought him here.

We have a Federal law which is "a most unfair one and most foolish," according to Li Hung Chang, "because it excludes my countrymen." The Supreme Court of the United States having unanimously decided that the exclusion men. The Supreme Court of the United States having unanimously decided that the exclusion act is constitutional, the only question now in doubt about it seems to be. Who is the most competent to interpret our laws the Supreme Court of the United States or the Viceroy of China? I have no more desire to answer this question than I have to answer the other questions put by Li Hung Chang to the newspaper men in an interview at New York on the 2d inst. The Viceroy's view of the Exclusion act is simply offered here as evidence in support of the writer's charge of inconsistency on the part of the American people in going out of their way to bonor a man against whose countrymen they have unjustly discriminated, according to the Viceroy's contention.

Thus I might too on were it necessary to submit more facts in support of my charge, which is, that our exhibition of inconsistency upon the occasion in question is without a parallel in the entire history of this Government. Enough has been said, however, to satisfy all that we made a mistake in our efforts to do unusual honor to one whose countrymen have been denied the privileges of a free country, so much enjoyed by the oppressed of every other nation.

In conclusion, let it be hoped that such a spectacle will not be again presented, that the first will be the last, and that we will conduct ourselves in the future upon such occasions in a manner more becoming our dignity as a nation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10. JOSEPH REALDON.

GEORGE C. WRIGHT DISCHARGED. Mrs. Redlich Palls to Prove She Was His

Counters Zichy, who was charged with abandonment by Mrs. Arthur Redlich, his alleged common law wife, was discharged yesterday by Magistrate Wentworth in the Centre Street Court. Mr. Wright was arrested on complaint of Mrs. Redlich shortly after the divorce and subsequent marriage of his daughter Mabel to Count Zichy. Mrs. Redlich set forth in her complaint that after the death of Mrs. Wright Mr. Wright came to her and said that he did not believe in the ordinary religious marriage and asked her to live with him as his common and asked her to live with him as his common law wife.

She agreed to this, and since that date, 1891, she lived with Mr. Wright as his common law wife, and had been introduced by him as such. Several reputable physicians were introduced by the complainant as witnesses, who swore they had been called professionally to see her, and had been introduced by Mr. Wright as "My wife, Mrs. Wright. "The discharge of Mr. Wright, who denied the common law marriage, but admitted meretricious relations with the complainant, was due to the fact that the defecte produced witnesses who testified that Mr. Rediich was alive from 1885 to 1899, and was a saleeman for a well-known New York fur house, and that a woman frequently called upon him, whom he introduced as his wife. The witnesses said the woman greatly resembled the complainant, except that the Mrs. Rediich whom they knew had black hair, while Mrs. Rediich as she appeared in court had light hair.

had black hair, while Mrs. Repeared in court had light hair. GIFT TO CHICAGO UNIVERSITY. Property to Make Its Blological Labora

CHICAGO, Sept. 14. In the proffered use of another half million dollars' worth of property. the University of Chicago is now in the way to possess the most splendid inland lake biological station in the world. This supplement to the Hull gift of \$1,000,000 for biological laboratories is due to Mrs. Edward Roby, E. A. Shedd, and C. B. Sheed. It makes it possible for the university to control all the land and water it desires of the 3,000 acres around Wolf Lake and the channel connecting it with Lake MichiNEW PLAYS LAST NIGHT.

ALSO, THE OPENING OF A SEASON AT A MUSIC HALL.

Francis Wilson in "Half a King" at the im Knickerbocker-"A House of Mystery"

at the Fourteenth Street-The Vande-Last winter Francis Wilson was quite circumspectly legitimate at Abbey's Theatre in "The Chieftain." Last night Mr. Wilson was clownish and slaugy at the Knickerbocker in "Half a King." The change was a loss to his art and a gain to his business. The audience was better entertained by his commonplace jokes and eccentric antics in the new plece than any audience had been by his better language and manners in the other one. An exceedingly annoying lot of his personal advocates were present, and they were noisily bent upon making the venture a success whether or no. They compelled the repetition of songs that the majority did not wish to hear twice, they turned the real liking of other songs into weariness by forcing too many encores and they were a positive detriment to the welfare of the entertainment. Nevertheless, the people generally were well amused. Mr. Wilson is a prime favorite. His personality is comically agreeable. He is a most gentle-manly buffoon. Like every other comedian with a large following, he has gained his vogue through a pleasing individuality, and it is in the role of

a colloquial jester that his abilities are most di-

vertingly employed. Such a rôle is afforded to

him in the new comic opera. That is the reason

why it may be said that he started last night on

a season which will doubtless be more laugh

able, and therefore more remunerative, than its The pertinence of the title of " Half a King" arises from the fact that half of a playing card, a king of diamonds, serves to identify a kidnapped girl. The plot turns upon so worn a pivot as a stolen aristocratic child reared by mountebanks, and at length restored to the place she was born to. Another thing that reappears in this piece, after having been used oft and again in book and play, is the impersonation of high dignitaries by low vagathe guise of nobility, and then are exposed and ousted. In the present instance, a band of wandering showmen captures a duke, his daughter, and his secretary, and thereby take possession of a palace. The poverty of invention on the part of Leterrier and Vanloo, who wrote the French original of "Half a King" many years ago, is relieved a little by some newness in their treatment of the theme. They interrupt a wedding, substitute one of their own girls for the bride, and prosper with their plot until the maiden confesses her duplicity, whereupon it is discovered that she is by birth the equal of the bridegroom, who has wanted to merry her any way. Thus a true love match is made.

Harry B. Smith, who is clever enough to have devised a better story, is the writer of the English version at the Knickerbocker. The works of Mr. Smith are various. He is the author of so good a comic opera libretto as "Robin Hood," and of several that rank among the worst known to the stage. He has done this job of adaptation for Mr. Wilson in a middling way, the best of it being the rôle which he has altered and extended for Mr. Wilson to enact. Its sayings are from the Rialto, some fresh and some stale. The verses are far better than the prose, and often jingle wittily. The music is by Ludwig Englander, and its technical merits, as with most of this composer's efforts, exceed its practical value. The notes are expert, but not particularly pleasing. The airs do not speak right out with the words, simply and directly, as though there could not possibly be any other way of sounding both together. The grade of "Half a King" is just about the same as Smith and Englander's plece across the way, "The Callph."

Mr. Wilson is a mountebank in tights during the first act, an imitation duke in grotesque robes during the second, and a burlesque king of his band during the third. He is all the time active, even arduous, in being funny, but he accomplishes that purpose, whatever may be said against the conventionality and oldness of some of the devices. His is the only elaborated part save one, that of the lost-and-found girl, assumed by Lulu Glaser sings very well, and her acting is generally good, but it has the fault of possession of a palace. The poverty of invention on the part of Leterrier and

writer of sturdy melodrama since the first of his plays acted in this country, and called "The Wages of Sin," was given at the Fourteenth Street !Theatre here. That piece, after a long career of prosperity in New York, has since been in almost continuous use "on the sequent dramas has proved so successful, vogue. Simple motives and homely emotions generally presented among scenes of domestic life have been the striking features by strenuous means, although without the assistance of the sensational and spectacular ingredients that have become of late essentials of most British melodrams. They are just as certain, however, to gain what they set out to accomplish, and Mr. Harvey's dramas stand on a proportionately higher level. The characters in them, and not the scenery, are racked and torn by the emotions of the situation. Usually they depend on no ma-

level. The characters in them, and not the scenery, are racked and torn by the emotions of the situation. Usually they depend on no material aids for their success.

"The House of Mystery," acted last night on the same stage which presented his first and greatest success, is not destined to live in favor as its predecessors have. Like them, it is domestic in atmosphere and without sensational features. Its scenes are contrived with their author's invariable logenuity, and the comedy that enlivens the play is vastly truer and better than that to be found in much more pretentious works. But the story is especially hackneyed, and its incidents spread over too large an area to keep them absorbing.

Its characters are a physician divorced from one wife whom he thought dead and married to a second; the first wife, innocent of any wrong, and returned to her husband's home, where sho is temporarily sheltered; the second wife, inclined to firitation with a military villain (polished, of course): an Indian servant, and a few comic personages. The husband sends his first wife away after the devoted Indian servant has tried to polson the second. The villainous officer does his evil work, and the disarranged domestic machinery is satisfactory advised before the play ends. Mr. Harofficer does his evil work, and the disarranged domestic machinery is astificatory adjusted before the play ends. Mr. Harvey's figures are stale puopets and his situations hackneyed and shapeworn. But he juggles the one and rearranges the other until they take on novelty enough to be sometimes interesting. Last night this happened rarely, for the material was reant and thinly stretched through the play's four acts. Some of the scenes were really effective in their conventional way, and there was something like genuine fun from time to time in the efforts of a woman who wanted to remain youthful to keep her grown son in knickerbeckers. The audience laughed at this without an effort, but the thrills in the other parts of the play came slowly. George Curtis Wright, the father of the

The music hall season of the Olympia began last evening, the curtain lifting to the overture of "Marguerite." The opera itself was the next number on the programme, and it was given with the same picture-que dances and novel groupings that were included in it last winter. It was made to carry one pronounced novelty, "the flying ballet," engaged in by the Grigoratis, a troupe that has been giving the same dance in London. It was introduced at the end of the opera, and was the symbol of brightness that marked Marquerile's victory over Mephieto. As she waved the sceptre that she had wrested from him, a woman in light bine ballet costume appeared in either wing, rose slowly across the stage to a height of fifteen feet. taking an angle of less than forty-five degrees, so that the width of the stage was traverred, and so that the dancers passed each other. These two were followed by four others, and a moment later all six were in air at one time. Some of the flights were through the arc of a circle, the start being at one side of the wing, the alight ing at the other, and in all cases the women's movements were graceful and easy. There was no trace of the ill-timed starts that was no trace of the ill-timed starts that characterized the first attempts here at this sort of display, and though by sharp watching a supporting wire could how and then be seen, they were not enough in evidence to detract. A seventh dancer, the leader of the others, soon appeared, and at her coming the flights grew more complicated and the midar groups nore elaborate. After one of the leader's trips her companions drew a scarf over her head, to show that her support had been withdrawn; but though she had stood in the centre of the stage, it was not evident how she had been released. In doing the same thing a second time she knelt, was masked for a moment by the scarfs of the others, and again was free. All of these dancers' exercises showed that their movements in the air were under complete control, none plainer than when one woman was seemingly tossed in air from a cloth that would not have supported one-tenth of her

weight. In another case she alighted in a bas-ket of flowers without disarranging them in the

weight. In another case she alighted in a basket of flowers without disarranging them in the
alightest.

The two specialties that followed were allotted to "Dutch" Daly and to Amann. The
former is an entertainer whose knack for
telling stories in German dialect and for
playing the concertina has kept him employed in England for eight years.
This term, however, has made but
few changes in his budget, which included some
of the jests that he related when last in this
city, and most of his former imitations and selections. Eight years is long enough to
renew a joke or the copy of Trinity's
chimes, or so it seemed, for the returned
wanderer was greeted as cordially as if he
had never appeared here. Amann's offering
was in the line of copying the appearance of
notable men. Oscar Haumerstein came in for a
close likeness, and the Presidential candidates
were shown, while their upholders made noise
joytully. The fourth and concluding number
on the bill brought out the Coilbria, a troupe of
ten dwarfs. They are accustomed to filling a
whole evening, and their last night's inning
contained eleven specialties and a comic sketch.
The smaller members of the troop first marched
through the alises of the music nall, and then
came singing, acrobalics, instrumental music,
and imitations. Mime, Dedal, whe was about
three feet high, and whose train was twice as
long as she was, proved to be a more diverting
"international songstress" than the usual fullsized article, and her rendition in broken
English of "He Winked the Other Eye"
was extremely comical. One wee tot did
difficult foats at wire walking, two others
directed the tricks of two small elephants,
though one of the trainers seemed to have a
deep distrust of his charge. Altogether the litelection of the entertainment its most conspicuous part.

BINDERNAGLE'S POOL BOOM. Gov. Grigge's Private Secretary a Witness

in Proceedings to Close It. Philip Bindernagle, a member of the Hudson County Board of Freeholders, was tried in the General Sessions Court in Jersey City for keeping a disorderly house. Bindernagle's place is in Weehawken, just below the old ferry. It is known as "Little Monte Carlo." Pool selling on horse races, roulette, poker, and almost every other kind of gambling was carried on there. The principal witness for the State was Hobart Tuttle, Gov. Griggs's private secretary. Gov. Griggs had received numerous complaints about the place, and he sent Mr. Tuttle to make an investigation. Mr. Tuttle testified that he visited the place last April.

"I went into a long room off the bar," said the witness, "and saw a crowd of men. There were posts on which the entries for the races were marked up. I heard voices behind a parsomething on a paper, and handed the paper and money to a man behind the partition. Every little while somebody behind the par-tition would cry out. 'They're off at New Or-leans!' or, 'They're off at St. Louis!"
"Did you invest any money?" asked Mr. Winfield.
"Yes."

"Yes."
"How much?"
"Two dollars."
"Did you get any of it back?"
"Yes," said the witness with a smile.
"How much did you get back?"
"Fourteen dollars."

The witness said that he visited other parts of

The witness said that he visited other parts of the place and saw gambling going on.

"You heard some one say 'They're off at St. Louis?" asked Allan L. McDermott.

"Yes."

"Now, wasn't that about the time of the Pon-ulist Convention, and wasn't it likely that the man who said 'They're off' meant delegates and not horses?" There was a general laugh, and Mr. Tuthill did not answer the question. did not answer the question.

Charles Hinderpagie, a brother of the defendant, testified that he had been running the place since last May and that he did not allow gambling. bling.
"Do you ever have religious services there on Sunday?" asked Prosecutor Winfield, sarcas-

tically.
"Only a baseball game," answered the witness, innocently.

After two hours' deliberation the jury brought in a veriliet of guilty. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

SHIP FULL OF SCURFY.

Bark Themis Comes in with Eight of Her

The Norwesian bark Themis put into this port vesterday with eight of her crew of ten men sick. She left Progreso thirty-five days ago with a cargo of logwood, bound for Liverpool. A day after leaving Capt, Tobiasen felt a swelling of his feet and lower limbs and a stiffness of his joints, which gradually grew worse until he was barely able to move. He made up his mind that he was suffering from a species of scurvy, such as he had suffered from on road," and it was nearly a masterplece of its | previous occasion, and he took such remedies crude popular kind. None of its author's sub- | as were at hand. His first mate was laid up with acute rheumatism and was unable to but they have all had qualities which move, and the Captain was obliged to naviwon for them a certain undiscriminating gate the ship as best he could. When the gate the ship as best he could. When the bark had been at sea a week the second mate showed the same symptoms, and soon after one of the crew was taken down. One by one the other members of the crew were stricken, until all but two had complained. The legs of the men swelled greatly and the joints became very stiff. Capt. Toblasen had the worst case aboard, but he crawled about the ship and kept her on her course until so many of his men were sick that it became hazardous to attempt to complete the yovage to Liver. of his men were sick that it became hazardous to attempt to complete the voyage to Liverpool. Then he altered his course to reach this port. On Sept. 7, when the hark was off the capes of Delaware, she was struck by a hurricane from the north, which doubled for a few hours the work of her crippled crew.

When the Themis was towed into Quarantins yesterday Donu y Health Officer L'Hommedieu examined her crew and came to the conclusion that they were suffering from a species of scurvy very much like beri herl. He learned that the provisions obtainable at Progress were inferior, and that the bark, which learned that the provisions obtainable at Progress were inferior, and that the bark, which was there ten weeks, had been unable to get enough fresh vegetables. He determined not olear the ship until he could satisfy himself as to the correctness of his diagnosis, and he made preparation for the comfort of the sick men, all of whom seem to be convalencent except the Caplain. Heri beri is a peculiar disease, and no specific treatment affords certain relief. Careful hydrenic regulations and judicious administration of wholesome food are the best palliatives.

A YOUNG WIDOW'S ACCUSATION. She Says Hotel-keeper Villamena Has

The death of Joseph G. Plank from heat pros-

tration at a hotel in Rosebank Staten Island in August, a few hours after his marriage, was recalled yesterday by the arrest of Deodato Villamena, proprietor of the notel, for grand larceny. Plank is said to have fallen heir to sen ceny. Pikuk is said to have fallen heir to several thousand dollars shortly before his death. It is alleged that he had several thousand dollars in the hands of the landlerd. Villamena refused to give up the personal effects of the dead man to his widow until a large bill, including the charge for the wedding banquet, had been paid. He denies that Plank had placed any money in his hands.

Mrs. Plank says that she knows that her husband was well supplied with funds before their marriage, and, as they had arranged for an extended wedding trip, it could not have been possible that he only had ninety cents, which was all the money found on his body. She also produces a card upon which Villamena rendered Plank a bill for twenty-five dinners, including wine, and which bears the hotel keeper's receipt for \$153. Mrs. Plank says the card dropped out of her husband's pocket while they were trying to revive him on the wedding night.

Villamena was arraigned before Justice Kullmann at Stapleton, S. L. vesterday afternoon. He pleaded not guilty, and gave bail to appear for examination on Sept. 24. Justice Kullmann and her friends spoke of going at once to the hotel, Villamena pleaded that his wife was away and he could not deliver all Plank's property to Mrs. Plank. When the young woman and her friends spoke of going at once to the hotel, Villamena pleaded that his wife was away and he could not deliver the property until to-day. eral thousand dollars shortly before his death.

MR. FAIR'S WILLS.

One of His Lawyers Says He Had a Great Habit of Prawing Them Up.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.- W. H. Goodfellow, one of the Fair will witnesses, gave his testi-mony to-day in the suit brought by Nettie R. Craven against the estate of the late James G Fair. Goodfellow testified that he acted as legal adviser for Senator Fair at different times since 1887. During that time Fair executed

since 1887. During that time rair executed several wills. The first will was drawn as a codicil in 1891. A complete will was written a few weeks later.

Another will was prepared in 1892, It was also in the form of a codicil. The other wills were executed toward the end of 1893, one being filed outside the State. Sension Fair, he said, seemed to have a penchant for executing wills and would write one of these documents. wills, and would write one of these documents whenever the fancy possessed him. Many of the wills, Goodfellow said, were in his possession, but he declined to produce them without an order of the Court.

M. Ribot Leaves Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 14.- M. Alexandre Ribot, ex-Premier of France, who has been the guest of John De Koven here, left to-day for Boston. He will sail for France on Sept. 26 af-ter a tour of the United States. BUTCHER OF PRISONERS.

CUBANS HERE WILD OVER WEY-LER'S LATEST ATROCITY.

Wondering if the United States Will Remain Passive with Such Savagery Flaunted in Its Face Acrons a Neck of Sea The news published yesterday that fifty-one Cuban prisoners of war had been shot on Sunday in the Havana fortresses by order of Gen. Weyler fell like a bomb among the Cuban residents of this city. The delegation was visted all the day long by persons who anxiously inquired if the report was true. Delegate

Estrada Palma said: "It is sad and discouraging for those who love liberty and who sacrifice themselves for it to see that while the powers of Europe intervene to prevent murders of the Cretans by their Turkish oppressors, here, at the very doors of the United States, which justly consider themselves the protector of men's imprescriptible rights, prisoners of war are publicly shot day after day. This is the more striking when it is remembered that the Cubans, far from resorting to reprisals, treat Spanish prisoners in a most humans way and always spare their lives." Dr. Castillo Duany said:

"On learning that the sentence of death of the Competitor's men had been reversed at Madrid, what else could Weyler do that was worthy of himself than butcher Cubans, since he is not allowed to butcher Americane?" Sefior Enrique J. de Varona, editor of Patria,

"This abominable butchery in cold blood will teach the United States that Spain does not improve or repent. At the very doors of this nation, which prides itself on being great and numane, Spain treats the Cubans of to-day as she created the aborigines in the sixteenth century, amid the solitudes of an unknown world. This bloodshed is a challenge to civilization, an outrage upon the free countries of America. The crime of the Cubans is the crime of Washlington, of Bolivar, of Iturbide, and San Martin. To kill men because they love liberty is monstrous. To kill them in the face of a continent which, to constitute itself a nation, had to fight as the Cubans are now figating, is to stain the history of America, since it is thus declared that to do in Cuba what the American nation worship as heroism and greatness of soul is a crime punishable with death."

Seflor Hector de Saavedra said:

"While repulsing European invasion, King Menelek of Abyssinia healed the enemy's sick and spared his prisoners lives. Spain, the Catholic, chivalrous, and noble Spain, senda now the news that her representative in Cuba has murdered fifty-one prisoners. Spain is not worthy to be in Africa."

Seflor Manuel Sangully, whose brother, Sen, Julio Sangully, is imprisoned at Morro Castle, said:

"If this awful news is confirmed, if a Spanan outrage upon the free countries of America.

Castle, said:

"If this awful news is confirmed, if a Spaniard has really erected with satanic audacity this hecatemb of Cubans, we have the right to inquire in the midst of a strong people, boasting of its civilization, what is the use of the power and greatness of nations? Why are enormous sums of money expended in ablaing steel men of war and monster cannon? Is it for conquest? Still more vile than the iniquity that commits the crime is the cowardly selfahness that gazes on it with indifference. If this horrible crime is true, if this miserable being really perpetrated this atrocious murder of fifty-one Cubans, as they butcher hogs in Chicago, wholesale and without pity, it is not Cuba that is bleeding, it is America: it is not Suain that has dishonored herself, because Spain has been dishonored herself, because Spain has been dishonored, if it does not wrest from the Spanish executioner that axe with which he insults the civilization of the expiring century, and wounds, using Cuba as the scaffold, the principles through which this continent lives. The shallenge has been launched. Spanish brutality has spit Cuban blood against Liberty's face. Let her unsheathe her terribic sword in the name of justice and humanity." Castle, said:
"If this awful news is confirmed, if a Span-

SUSPECTED FILIBUSTERS.

The Tug Dauntiess to Be Libelled and the Laurada to Be Released, WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.-Confirmation is obtained here of the despatch from Georgia re-

ceived last night that the Government intends to libel the tug Dauntless at Brunswick. Ga., for engaging in alleged filibustering expeditions in Cuba. The Three Friends, which is expected to reach some port on the Atlantic coast soon from a recent voyage to Cuba, will be detained and examined upon entering port. WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 14. The authorities at Washington have notified Collector Town-

send to give the suspected filibuster steamer Laurada clearance papers as soon as desired after the crew have been examined. Collector Townsend is engaged to-day in taking depositions of the crew. Capt. Murphy will have a hearing before a United States Commissioner on Saturday.
PHILADELPHIA. Sept. 14.—The steamer Gur-

ley, from Port Antonio, Ja., arrived this aftermoon, and as soon as the vessel was moored at
her wharf customs officers boarded her and detained six seamen, who are alleged to have
salied on the alleged fillbustering steamer
Laurada when she last left Philadeiphia. The
men will be kept in custody to appear as witnesses against Cant. Murphy of the Laurada, who
is under arrest at Wilmington, Del., for alleged
viclation of the neutrality laws.

EDITOR BESTARD RELEASED.

No Proof Against Him-Freed Before Weyler Took a Notion to Shoot Him. HAVANA, Sept. 14. - Augustine Bestard, editor of La Patria, the Autonomist organ in Santiago de Cuba, who was arrested as a political suspect on his arrival here a month ago, was to-day released, the authorities being unable to produce any proof against him.

The towns of Zulueta and Sitio Grande, prov-ince of Santa Clara, were attacked to-day by in-surgents, who were repulsed. The insurgents set fire to several buildings on the outskirts of Sitio Grande. One citizen was killed and a

Silio Grande. One citizen was killed and a woman wounded.

The Spanish guerrillas under Capt. Madrigal had an encounter with the insurgents under Delgado near Rio Seco. Havana province. The latter were defeated after a two hours' fight and fiel leaving fifteen dead on the field. Capt. Madrigal was the only man on the Spanish side wounded.

France Will Expel the Cuban Delegate. Dr. J. Julio de Henna, Chairman of the Porto Rico revolutionary party, received yesterday a Government, at the request of the Spanish Ambassador there, was about to issue a decree bassador there, was about to issue a decree ordering Dr. Betances to quit the French territory. Dr. Hetances is the Cuban delegate in France. He has always been very active in his revolutionary work, and the Madirid newspapers have lately accused him of apreading faire reports of the war with a view to depressing the Spanish credit now that the Government winter to negotiate a large loan at the French capital. Dr. Betances will probably come to New York.

American Prisoners in Cuba Released, WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.-Consul Barker has elegraphed the State Department from Sagua Grande, Cuba, that W. A. and L. Glean, two brothers, American citizens, from Massachusetts, have been released from arrest. They were arrested April 12 hast on the charge of giving shelter to an insurgent in their house. They did not have a regular trial, and the State Department undertook to secure their release, with the result as shown above, after four months of continuous effort.

The Bell That Rang Out Against Spain. CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 14. The bell used b Miguel Hidalgo to call his followers together. when, in 1810, he started his unsuccessful revobution against Spain, was to-day placed in the National Palace with imposing ceremonics. The streets were crowded with spectators.

The bell was escorted to the palace by a large procession headed by President Diaz. The streets and many houses were handsomely decorated, and great enthusiasm was manifested.

Shot Down by Spanlards MADRID, Sept. 14.-Among the insurgents that At Cavite, Philippine Islands, were two

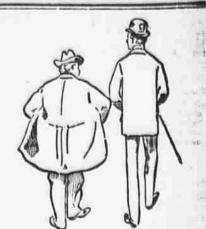
merchanis whose joint fortunes amounted to 10.000,000 francs, the governor of the prison at Cavite, and several doctors and chemists. A Bank Falls in Washington

NEW WHATCOM, Wash., Sept. 14.-Heavy

withdrawals caused the suspension of the Bennett National Bank to-day. The liabilities are about \$50,000, while the assets are said to be more than sufficient to meet all claims.

Conscience Contribution WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 .- A conscience con

tribution of \$10 from a "Poor Young Man," in an envelope postmarked New York, was to day received at the Treasury. The writer, in send-ing it, said: "As I don't expect to live long, I don't want any debts left behind me."



We're not "one shape" hatters -same shape doesn't become all

men. All fashionable shapes here. A chance for comparison; the most becoming hat a certainty. Derbys, \$3; Alpines, \$2.75 and

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway. Warren and Broadway. Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE ILL-MATED MUGFORDS.

The Wife's Action Scems Inconsistent to Justice Dickey.

The interminable squabbles between Henry L. Mugford and Mamie H. Mugford came up again yesterday, before Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, on a motion to punish the husband for failing to pay the alimony and counsel fee allowed Mrs. Mugford in the suit for the annulment of her marriage. Mrs. Mugford's plea is that her aged husband deceived her by falsely representing that he was a man of wealth. In reserving his decision Justice Dickey remarked that when a woman announced beidly that she had married a man for his money she was not worthy of much consideration. It was rather inconsistent, he said, to allege that Mr. Mugford had no money and then try to compel him to pay allmony and counsel fee. again yesterday, before Justice Dickey, in the

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY. Sun rises.... 5 40 | Sun sets... 6 09 | Moon sets..A. IL. Sandy Hook, 1 44 | Gov. Island, 2 20 | Hell Gate., 4 08

Arrived-MONDAY, Sept. 14. Arrived-Monday, Sept. 14.

8a Ethiopia, Wilson, Glasgow Sept. B and Moville 4th,
5s Georgia, Russ, Swinemunde Aug. Bi.
5s Nomadic, Clark, Liverpool Sept. 4.
5s Nomadic, Clark, Liverpool Sept. 4.
5s Aral, Linnell, Shields Sept. 1.
5s Ciudad Londal, Lavin, Havana.
5s Yumuri, Boyce, Havana.
5s Aleghany, Low, Port Limon.
5s Aliedany, Low, Port Limon.
5s Roanoke, Boar, Norfolk,
6s Roanoke, Boar, Swannan,
6s Roanoke, Boar, Savannan,
6s Retriever, Cole, Harbour Britain, N. F.
6 [For later arrivals see First Page.]

[For later arrivals see First Page.] ARRIVED OUT. Se Saale, from New York, at Cherbourg.
Se Venetia, from New York, at Copenhagen.
Se Aswaniy, from New York, at Port Said.
Se Cam, from New York, at Pdam.
Se State of California, from New York, at Moville.
Se Sorrento, from New York, at Hamburg.
Se Kara, from New York, at Geestemunde.

SIGHTED. Sa Potomac, from New York for London, passed He Potomac, from New York for London, passed laie of Wight, he H. H. Meler, from New York for Bremen, passed Prawle Point, he American, from Amsterdam for New York, passed Beachy Head. , he St. Cutablert, from Antwerp for New York, passed laie of Wight.

Sa Hindoo, from London for New York.
Sa Virginia, from Stettin for New York.
Sa Virginia, from Stettin for New York.
Sa Chicago City, from Stettin for New York.
Sa Chicago City, from Swansen for New York.
Sa Alesia, from Napies for New York.
Sa Litse Marie, from Cuxhaven for New York.
Sa Weimar, from Bremen for New York.
Sa Bohemia, from Havre for New York.
Sa Kasbek, from Barry for New York.

SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS. Sa Nucces, from Key West for New York. Sa City of Birmingham, from Savannah for New York Sa Algonquin, from Charleston for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS. Mails Close. 7:00 A. M. 8:00 A. M. Sail To-mo Paris, Southampton. 7:00 A. M. San Marcos, Galveston. 9:00 A. M. Eritannic, Liverpool. 9:00 A. M. Kensington, Antwerp. 10:00 A. M. El Paro, New Orleans. 10:00 P. M. Vigliancia, Havana. 1:00 P. M.

Sail Thursday, Sept. 17.

Vigilancia, Havana 1 00 P. M. Grenada, Grenada 12 00 M.

City of Augusta, Savannah	5:00 P. M.
INCOMING STEAMSHIPS. Due To-day.	
New York Southampton Werra Gitraltar Westerniand Antwerp Massachinetts London State of Nebraska Glasgow Lorento Bull Pullsteithin Curacoa Rnickerbocker New Orleans Due Wednesday, Sept. 10.	Sept 5
Majestic Liverpool Spirce Bremen Orizaba Havana Nueces Galveston Critic Dundee Algonium Jacksonville El None New Oricana. City of Augusta Savannah Due Thursday, Sept. 17.	Sept. 8 Sept. 18 Sept. 9 Sept. 18 Sept. 18
Munchen Bremen Hekla Christiansand Wordsworth St. Lucia California Gibraitar El Sud New Orioans	Sept. 4 Sept. 10 Sept. 8
Due Friday, Sept. 18.	Name of the last
Lucania Liverpool Bit Louis Southampton Columbia Hamburg Prassia Hamburg Marsala Hamburg State of Texas Galveston Prins F Hendrik Port au Prince.	Sept. 19 Sept. 19 Sept. 6 Sept. 9 Sept. 49
Due Saturday, Sept. 19.	Service Reserve
Panama Bordeaux Oringeo Bermuda Symphesa Gibraliar Wells City Swansea	Sept. 17
Due Sunday, Sept. 20.	10 1001 VA
La GascogneBavre	Bept. 18

Business Motices.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums reduces inflammation, al-lays pain, cures wind colle, diarrico... 15c. a bottle.

MARRIED. GILBERT-FLYNN .- At the Hotel Waldorf on

Monday, Sept. 14, 1896, by the Rev. John Huske, assistant rector of St. Thomas's Church, Florence Cecil Flynn, daughter of Theodore Moss, to Charles P. H. Gilbert. No cards. DIED.

BOWERS, -Suddenly, at Cooperstown, N. Y., Hen-

ry C. Powers, in the S9th year of his age. Funeral on Tuesday, Sept. 15. at 2 o'clock, from his late residence in Cooperstown.

BRIGHAM. - On Saturday, Sept. 12, after a linger-

ing illiness, Caroline A. (Richardson), widow of William H. Brigham. Funeral services will be held at 39 West 58d st., on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 10:30 A. M. Interment at the convenience of the family. Friends will kindly omit flowers. HUECH. - At Westfield, Conn., Monday, Sept. 14,

Heien V., wife of E. Bwight Church, and daughter of the late Thomas Cooks. Funeral services at 124 Milton st., Brooklyn, E. D., Thursday evening, Sept. 17, at 8 o'clock. Inter

ment at convenience of family. Kindly omit UTTING. -in Newport. R. I., at Weebush, after four weeks' severe illness. Francis Brockholst, eldest son of Marion Ramsay and the late Brock-

holst Cutting. Services at St. Leo's Church, New York, Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Friends are requested HARRISON .- On Monday, Sept. 14, Jane Maria

Harrison, wife of Alexander Pinkham Harrison, in the eighty first year of her age. Funeral services at 8:30 P. M. from the residence of her son, Ray T. Harrison, B East 181st st. Inter OHNSTON, On Monday, Sept. 14, at the residence of his brother, Louis C. Johnston, 527 Bloom

field at., Hoboken, N. J., James D. Johnston. Notice of funeral hereafter. PURDY, -At Hockville Centre, I. I. on Sept. 12 Eliza H., wife of Samuel V. Purdy, Sr., aged 68

Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery on Tuesday.

Relatives and friends are invited to Grand tral Station at 10 o'clock A. M.